





# S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

## PIANOS

ON  
HIRE

FROM  
\$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION  
INCLUSIVE.

**TO LET.**  
UNFURNISHED FLATS, in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Apply—  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.  
Hongkong, 29th February, 1916. [348]

**TO LET—AT THE PEAK.**  
FURNISHED, No. 3, Mountain View.  
Apply—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Princes Buildings.  
Hongkong, 29th February, 1916. [333]

**TO LET.**  
OFFICES, 5, Duddell Street, now in occupation of Messrs. Radstock & Co.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [295]

**FURNISHED FLATS.**  
THE Underigned are prepared to furnish some of their Regent Mansions (May Road) Flats, which include bathrooms, electric lights, hot water supply and water-closets. They are of two kinds, viz.: Flats with 2 Bedrooms and 2 Sitting Rooms and Flats with 3 Bedrooms and 2 Sitting Rooms. The latter are especially suitable for bachelors. Arrangements could be made if desired for the use, in common with certain other tenants, of the adjoining fresh water swimming bath.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 29th January, 1916. [290]

**TO LET—FURNISHED.**  
NO. 5, MORRISON HILL, 6-Roomed House, 4 Bedrooms and 4 Bathrooms. Vacant from 1st March.  
Apply—  
HARRY WICKING & Co.  
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1916. [335]

**TO LET.**  
NO. 11, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.  
Apply to—  
J. VINCENT BRAGA,  
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100]

**TO LET.**  
OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.  
OFFICES in King's Buildings.  
OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central.  
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.  
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.  
HOUSES at the Peak.  
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.  
GODOWNS, at Wanhsai.  
No. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE CANTON.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 4th November 1915. [32]

**TO LET.**  
NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.  
No. 141, Wanchai Road, Large and Spacious Godown.  
"SHEPHERD" Garden Road, to let.  
Furnished, 6 Rooms.  
"GLENIFFER," 3, Hankow Road, Kowloon.  
"GLENANONAN," No. 5, Des Vaux Villas, No. 54, The Peak, Fully Furnished, including Piano, from 1st May to 30th November.  
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st May, 1916.  
No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.  
No. 21, SHELLY STREET.  
No. 25, SHELLY STREET.  
No. 25, WOODBURY ROAD, WOODLANDS VILLA WEST.  
No. 54, PEEL STREET on Caine Road level.  
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.  
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.  
"ROSENEATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.  
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.  
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.  
ONE GODOWN, No. 8 Barrows Street, Wanchai.  
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.  
No. 3, DES VEAUX VILLAS, PEAK (unfurnished).  
Apply to—  
LINDSEY & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [35]

**TO LET—FURNISHED.**  
From Mid-April, 1916.  
CRAIGMIN EAST, 180, PEAK. Moderate rent. Year or longer.  
Apply—  
T. E. DEALY,  
Craigmin East, or  
Queen's College.  
Hongkong, 29th February, 1916. [340]

**TO LET.**  
OFFICES in Queen's Building.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [108]

**TO LET.**  
A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [87]

**TO LET.**  
RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.  
Apply—  
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBORN.  
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [80]

**TO LET.**  
From 1st March.  
GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.  
Apply—  
A. E. AVARIA,  
Care of B. PERLANT,  
No. 1, Duddell Street.  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1916. [63]

**TO LET.**  
TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.  
FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate Possession.  
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [277]

**TO LET.**  
OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.  
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OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central.  
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NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.  
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### A STRANGE STORY CONCERNING CONCRETE TRENCHES.

Only after mature consideration have I decided to commit the following strange story to paper. It was confided to me by my young friend Algy Johnson—the name is fictitious—who has just been invalided home from France. He adorns the Royal Engineers, that boy, and unless his spirit has been completely broken by his suffering, he should go far.

It was over the port that he asked me if I was on calling terms with the Army Council—or the Secretary of State or anyone like that. He asked me earnestly—nay, desperately.

I confessed I was not—but as an afterthought remarked hopefully that the paragon's brother had just been made a bombardier.

He shook his head sadly; the news seemed to leave him quite cold. "It's general Sir William Robertson or the like I want; Sir William Robertson or the like I want; once when I was inner council of five; even thought of appealing to the King."

"But what's the trouble?" I asked. "You seem very despondent."

"You won't understand, old boy; no one will ever understand what I have suffered." He listlessly cracked a walnut.

"If only the people of England knew the dreadful cauter that is gnawing the vitals of the Army in France: if only they knew the obsession that is clogging the minds and brains of our generals and their staffs, to the exclusion of all else; how, neglecting tactics and strategy and the art of war, they have devoted their time and their energies to the pursuit of this dreadful chimera—this spectre stalking through the land; if only I say—"

"Good Heavens!" I murmured aghast. "Is it drink?" He gave a hollow laugh. "Nothing so harmless." He leaned towards me dramatically. "It's concrete."

No, I'm not mad. "I don't expect your comprehension or your sympathy; only another sapper can accord me that. Unless I give it as my earnest opinion that unless a class is started for teaching our embryo Napoleon the rudiments of concrete construction the large proportion of my hard-working corps will end up in a lunatic asylum."

"But—" I was becoming bewildered. "Listen." Algy was looking feverish. "Some time ago the rumour started that the Germans habitually used concrete in all their trenches and dug-outs. It crept round, as such canards do, increasing and multiplying with each general it reached. They pictured great caves hewn out of the mud of Flanders—hundreds of feet below the surface of the ground—lined above and below with masses of concrete. Spacious dining apartments existed in the bowels of the earth, reached by concrete steps, with lifts running to the ground and a concrete battery-hatch. And in these gigantic and a disordered brain they pictured the Germans lolled at the ease."

"All argument was useless; appeal was of no avail. The Germans did it—why shouldn't we? In vain to say you didn't believe the Germans did it; the statement was met by a cold stare of disapproval. In vain to talk of water levels—the amount of timber necessary for framing—the quantity of cement, sand, labour required—the fact that it would have taken the whole German Army forty years to have done it, and required the rolling stock of the world running day and night without interruption for thirty-eight. The Germans had done it—why shouldn't we?"

"But—" I murmured feebly. "Don't interrupt—I'm not strong." Algy glared at me. "Now you realise that I don't wish to exaggerate." I pressed a discreet silence, but so far, I probably my misfortune, but so far, I have never met a general who knew as much about concrete as you cook knows about the mathematics of a gyroscope. Moreover, if it isn't her night out and we went for that worthy woman she would confess her ignorance of gyroscopes before she gave notice. Generals neither confess nor give notice."

"But—" I pushed the port over with a trembling hand. "Brigadiers have it worst—they live in dugouts; but all of them—divisional generals, corps, army commanders—have got concrete on the brain in degrees varying inversely with the size of their châteaux and their distance from the firing line."

"It was two weeks ago that the last straw broke my back," he went on after a short and pregnant pause. "We captured a German engineer officer who could speak English. In the fulness of my heart I rushed to him, and in exchange for cigarettes he gave me a piece of paper on which he had written. Ten minutes later I met the brigadier and his staff."

"Ah! Johnson," he said, "about that dug-out of mine. I have decided to have ferro-concrete used."

"I thought you said reinforced concrete this morning," remarked the brigadier blandly.

"Did I? Did I? Which do you advise, Johnson? I estimated respectfully that the two processes were identical and that as I had no reinforcement, cement or sand it was immaterial which I preferred, and it was for to-night, don't you see, sir?"

"You want it for to-night, don't you, sir?" For a foot deep. The staff captain, who had heard my remarks, now chirped in. "Just by the third tree," he informed me, "with steps to it, big enough to get an easy chair down."

"Pish!" said the general, "he says he's got no materials. Why not?" He glared at me. "The Germans do it," he said. "They don't," I roared and thrust into his hand my piece of paper. He recoiled a little. "In the stamuk of the earth there no concrete is," signed Otto von Blotto.

"There," I cried, "now do you believe me?"

### THE LAST AGONY OF A NATION. SCENES OF HORROR IN SERBIAN RETREAT.

No description hitherto published of the horrors of the Serb exodus approaches in its appalling realism M. Henry Barby's simple recital of the flight across the plain of Kossovo. On the evening of his arrival at Rashka he came upon M. Pasitch, standing and solitary on the bridge over the Ibar.

"It is here that we were born," remarked the great Serb statesman, the tears running down his cheeks; "Heaven grant that Rashka be not our grave."

But already the Austrians and Germans were threatening, and the retreat was resumed to Novi Bazar and Mitrovitz; and no sooner had the Government and Headquarters Staff reached Mitrovitz than they had to fly from it. The panic at Mitrovitz may be readily understood. It was the morning of November 16th. After the authorities had left, everyone who had at his disposal any means of locomotion hurriedly packed a few provisions and clothes and hastened to follow. At the station were crowded 10,000 fugitives, but the last train had left with the baggage and archives of the Headquarters Staff.

After a morning's feverish search, continuing M. Barby, I was fortunate enough to be taken on to the lorry of the chief of the army, telegraph and telephone service, who was endeavouring to save the most precious parts of his material. The lorry was already crowded, but I had no luggage. With the exception of the clothes I was wearing, my sole possession was an Austrian knapsack, which I had picked up on the battlefield of the Tser in August, 1914. In it were some biscuits, articles of toilet, a pair of boots, and a blanket. I describe my own plight, but I was one of the privileged in the frightful débâcle. The destitution of the Serb soldiers and people was complete. Most of them were in rags and went barefoot, and they lived on raw cabbage and maize.

THE HORRORS OF KOSSOVO.  
But all the miseries, all the sufferings which I had till then witnessed were as nothing beside the frightful things I saw on quitting Mitrovitz. We had hardly proceeded three miles when we found the road blocked by some thirty motor-cars and lorries embedded in the mud. Soldiers and gangs of prisoners were endeavouring to extricate them from the quagmire. Only people on foot or on horseback could get by. And Liplane was still thirty miles off. Finally, after waiting four hours I set off on foot in the night, and after two hours' march through a pelting rain I reached Vuchitrin. On the next day, November 17th, the rain, which had not ceased, fell in torrents, the cold became sharper, and soon a driving snowstorm covered the town, the immense plain of Kossovo, and the surrounding mountains. The road alone was marked by the crowd of fugitives who spent the night amid the storm stumbling on with drooping heads, dazed with fatigue, suffering, and despair. To my last day I shall remember that fearful march across the plain of Kossovo from Vuchitrin to Prishtina. Around me all the unhappy fugitives were exhausted. Overcome by the cold, by the sudden snowstorm, numbers of them fell on the road among drunken lorries, overturned and broken vehicles, dead oxen and horses.

THE RETREAT FROM MOSCOW OUTDONE.  
None of the pictures recalling the retreat from Moscow gives any idea of the terrifying spectacle spread out as far as the eye could reach in all its tragic reality. I saw a woman stretched out on the step of a lorry which had sunk in the mud. She was straining to raise her, then, scared all at once by her mother's frightful silence, she burst into sobs and fell on her knees. Further on, again, a little boy was cowering down his face against his mother's breast, his hands and feet were streaming with tears. I questioned him. He had lost his parents and had eaten nothing for two days. He could go no further. What could I do? I gave him what was left of my maize bread and went on with sinking heart unable to restrain my own tears. The first time I witnessed this frightful agony it seemed to me that the poor wretch who was dying before my eyes was intoxicated. After a supreme effort to rise, he rolled his head from this side to that and moved his legs. Then his movements grew feebler till they ceased entirely and all was over. Eight through that awful day I witnessed the agony of the Serb people in that same valley of Kossovo where five centuries earlier the first great Serb Empire had gone under. And the snow kept on falling, covering the dead and the dying and lashing the faces of those who still held out.

AN OFFICE BOY OF 72.  
A City man relates that he has taken on an "office boy" of 72, and capitally the latter does his work. The office boy in his teens is becoming as extinct as the dodo. In any case there are few firms who can afford an authentic specimen in these times. For wages they literally demand their weight in gold, and even if you can manage to catch an office boy young, as likely as not he will spend the best part of his time searching wastepaper baskets for foreign stamps.

In his agitation Algy broke one of the new port glasses while he gently rocked to and fro in the arms of memory.

"But me, no buts," he cracked. "Of course he heard him say to the brigadier, 'Dear, dear, how very sad. What a strange delusion. But—surely that isn't the way to spell concrete?'"

"N" in the Daily Mail.

### WAR NEWS. JOFFRE AND THE SERGEANT.

General Joffre was inspecting a company at the front. A sergeant-major was brought to him who had been promoted from private and had won the Military Medal and Military Cross. "Shall I make you, lieutenant?" said General Joffre. "No, mon General, I have not book learning enough." "Then," said General Joffre, "as you have all you want I can give you nothing, but you will come and lunch with me to-morrow." And next day, says the Telegraph's Paris correspondent, General Joffre's car went to fetch the sergeant-major to take him to lunch with the Commander-in-Chief.

### GUARDIANS OF THE FLEET.

Lord Selborne, speaking in London recently, said that he did not know how many mines the Germans had sown round our coast during the last eighteen months, but he was prepared to risk the statement that it was many thousands of the most extraordinary ingenuity of construction, charged with an explosive calculated to destroy a most powerful ship and blow a small fishing craft to matchwood.

The travellers' endless scavenging of the sea for mines was as responsible as anything for the integrity of the Fleet, and the fact that our commercial and fishing industries had not been seriously interrupted.

### GERMANS WHO BLEW THEMSELVES UP.

A good story of a British officer's rise that, adroitly, turned the tables on the enemy is told in a letter just received in London from a private serving with a gun battery in France. During a bombing srafe "at a German sap," he says, "somehow the fuses of our bombs were a little damp, and hardly a bomb exploded at all. But the Germans re-lit the fuses and began to throw the bombs back. Then our bombing officer had an idea. He took the damp fuses from the bombs and put in some 'instantaneous' ones, with the result that when the Germans put a light to them, after our fellows had thrown them over, they immediately exploded. I think they spent the most miserable half-hour of their lives lighting 'instantaneous' fuses and blowing themselves up! They did not disturb us for weeks after that!"

### CHEATING A SUBMARINE.

Experiences during an attack on the City of Marseilles by a submarine in the Mediterranean are described in a letter from the Rev. A. J. Mortimore, one of a party of missionaries who were on board.

Seven shells were fired at the liner, which after being chased for 20 minutes got away. The submarine commenced firing with its two guns. Passengers were ordered to get on their lifelines and assemble in the dining saloon, while the crew stood to the lifeboats. The behaviour of passengers was truly great during the anxious moments, was truly great. There was no confusion, no shouting, no fainting. Men took charge of the babies from the women, and everyone helped as far as possible in adjusting lifebelts, etc.

As we were all waiting in the dining saloon, expecting every moment to be torpedoed, hymns were sung and prayers offered. At this moment the ship's doctor brought a message from the captain that the immediate danger was past, though we were to keep on our lifelines for the time being, and that the submarine had retired. Then we cheered and sang the National Anthem.

In the evening we had a thanksgiving service, at which practically all the passengers attended. It was very fine to hear the captain, when a presentation was made to him, publicly acknowledge the good hand of God in saving us without any damage at all to ourselves or the ship, though shrapnel fell upon the decks. The captain himself was within four feet of one shell.

### 5,000 FT. DROP IN 20 SECONDS.

AIRMAN CLIMBS INTO DEAD PILOT'S LAP IN MID-AIR.

An officer attached to the Royal Flying Corps, now a prisoner of war in Germany, writes:—

I was captured in December. I met two German officers, who knew several English people that I knew. They were awfully kind to me. They gave me a very good dinner, which included champagne and oysters, and I was treated like an honoured guest.

Poor — I was so sorry he was killed. He was such a nice boy, and only nineteen. I had a fight with two German aeroplanes, and then a shell burst very close to us, and I heard a large piece whizz past my head. The aeroplane started to come down head first, spinning all the time. We must have dropped about 5,000ft. in about twenty seconds. I looked round at once and saw poor — with a wound in his head, dead.

I realised that the only chance of saving my life was to step over into his seat and sit on his lap, where I could reach the controls. I managed to get the machine out of that terrible death plunge, switched off the engine, and made a good landing.

I shall never forget it as long as I live. The shock was so great that I could hardly remember a single thing in my former life for two days. Now I am getting better, and my mind is practically normal again. We were 10,000ft. up when — was killed, and luckily it was this tremendous height that gave me time to think and act.

I met one of the pilots of the German machine which attacked me. He could speak English quite well, and we shook hands after a most thrilling fight. I brought down his aeroplane with my machine-gun, and he had to land quite close to where I landed. He had a bullet through his radiator and petrol tank but neither he nor his observer was touched.

### EXECRATED LANGUAGE. JUDGE REFUSES TO HAVE GERMAN SPOKEN IN COURT.

When a witness entered the box at Shoreditch County Court recently it was stated that he spoke Yiddish.

Judge Cluer: I am not going to speak Yiddish to you. Go and get an interpreter.

Mr. G. W. H. Jones (barrister): He also speaks German.

Judge Cluer: Speaks German! I won't allow him to speak German here; in fact, it should not be spoken anywhere except in such terms of execration as it deserves. (Loud applause.) Go away and spend your time in a night school learning a language that is worth talking.

### STATE AS THIRD PARTNER. LORD MILNER ON SOCIALISM IN WAR INDUSTRIES.

Lord Milner, speaking at Leeds University, said the war was leading us in many directions to Socialism in our industries. He was thinking of the introduction of the State as a third partner and as a controlling and harmonising influence in the relations between capital and labour.

The right of the State in a share of exceptional profits had been asserted for the first time and he did not see why it should be confined to war profits. He favoured similar treatment in cases where wealth was poured into the lap of individuals quite apart from their own enterprise. In the control of the investment of capital there had also been a startling innovation but not an unsound principle.

At the beginning of the war they were threatened with a great conflict between capital and labour, and he did not think there was any means of avoiding it except by the introduction of the third partner, the State.

### HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS







## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have This Day REMOVED Our Office and Show-rooms from the First Floor to the Second Floor of 10, Des Vaux Road Central, (Above the Robinson Piano Company).  
MOW FUNG & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [330]

## TO LET.

NO. 1, TOGO TERRACE, Kennedy Road.  
Apply—  
LI FUK TSAU,  
Care of Messrs. WILKINSON & GIBBS,  
2, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [355]

## TO LET.

NEWLY-BUILT FLATS, in SAIPHE TERRACE, Nathan Road, also, SIMILAR FLATS in Jordan Road, Kowloon. Rents very moderate.  
Electric Light and Gas installed.  
Apply to—  
KAYAMALLY & Co.,  
D'Aguilar Street.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [356]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day RESUMED CHARGE of the Company.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [357]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a VACANCY exists in the Canton Pilotage Service, which will be filled by competitive examination in accordance with the General Regulations of the Chinese Pilotage Service.

The Examination will be held at the Harbour Master's Office, Chinese Maritime Customs, Canton, on March 10th, 1916.  
Those wishing to sit for Examination should forward their names and addresses to the Harbour Master's Office not later than March 8th, 1916.

ARNOLD HOTSON,  
Acting Harbour Master.  
Harbour Master's Office,  
Chinese Maritime Customs,  
Canton, 28th February, 1916.  
Approved:  
(Signed) H. F. MERRILL,  
Commissioner of Customs. [358]

KWONG WO HING CO., LTD.  
(In Liquidation).  
Registered in Hongkong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 4th January, 1916, the Supreme Court of Hongkong ordered that the voluntary liquidation should be continued but subject to the supervision of the Court, and appointed CHARLES CLEMENT DUNMAN to be Liquidator.

And NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on 2nd February, 1916, the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements ordered that the Company be wound up by the Court, and appointed CHARLES CLEMENT DUNMAN of Singapore, Chartered Accountant, to be Liquidator.

Creditors are requested to send in particulars of their Claims forthwith.  
All persons indebted to the Company are requested to pay their Debts to the Under-signed.

C. C. DUNMAN,  
The Liquidator.  
Care of LOWE, BINHAM & MATTHEWS,  
4, Raffles Place,  
Singapore, 17th February, 1916. [359]

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having been Appointed Agents for the ESSEX & SUFFOLK EQUIPMENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED, are prepared to issue Policies against Fire Risks at Current Rates on approved Foreign and Chinese Properties.  
For the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE Co., Ltd.,  
S. J. CHINCHEN,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 29th February, 1916. [360]

## NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day authorised Mr. FRANK EWART JOSELAND to Sign the name of our Firm in Canton.  
DONNELLY & WHYTE.  
Hongkong, 25th February, 1916. [362]

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against Mr. GUSTAV ENGEL, of Messrs. WM. MEYERER & Co., are requested to file same with the Liquidators before 15th March, 1916.  
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,  
Liquidators.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [361]

## WANTED.

EUROPEAN SHOP, in good centre. Monthly rental \$200 to \$300. Lease if necessary.  
Apply to—  
NEWLY,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 25th February, 1916. [367]

EIGHT PER CENT. MILITARY LOAN.

SECOND DRAWING ON FEBRUARY 20TH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Second Drawing for Repayment of the Eight Per Cent. Military Loan Bonds will take place in Peking on February 20th, on which occasion \$1,500,000, worth of Bonds will be drawn for repayment. When the drawing is over, the numbers of drawn bonds will be published in the Government Gazette.  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE,  
Canton, 23rd February, 1916. [330]

## FOR SALE.

RICHMOND HOUSE, No. 145, Barker Road, 27,200 Square Feet of Land, including Tennis Court.  
Apply—  
HASTINGS & HASTINGS,  
Solicitors.  
Hongkong, 29th February, 1916. [4]

## INTIMATIONS

PONIES! PONIES! PONIES!!!  
PUBLIC ROUP.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Roup,  
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),  
the 1st March, 1916, at 3 p.m., at the Fountain, opposite the City Hall,  
A LARGE NUMBER OF  
WELL-KNOWN RACE PONIES  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
TERMS:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 28th February, 1916. [342]

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW OF FLOWERS and VEGETABLES to be held in the Botanic Gardens:  
FRIDAY, 3rd March, 2 to 6.30 p.m.  
Admission ..... \$1.00  
Lady MAY will present the Prizes at 4 p.m.  
SATURDAY, 4th March,  
10.30 to 3 p.m.—Admission 50 Cents.  
3 to 6.30 p.m.—Admission 20 Cents.  
The Band of the 74th Punjab will play on both days.  
Tea will be obtainable on the Ground.  
The Committee hope that during the distribution of Special or Presented Prizes winners will show courtesy by being present to receive them.  
A. NICOL,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 25th February, 1916. [334]

## BLUE CROSS FUND.

## HORSES IN WAR TIME.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

PRESENTS

"THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE."

A COMEDY IN 3 ACTS,

BY B. MACDONALD HASTINGS

AND  
EDEN PHILLIPPS,

Last Year's Great London Success.

ON SATURDAY, 4th MARCH, at 9.30 P.M.  
AND MONDAY, 6th MARCH, at 8.30 P.M.

BOOKING Now Opened at MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES: \$4, \$3 AND \$2.

BLUE CROSS FUND.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1916. [339]

G. B.  
TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for UPHOLSTERY, DYING, DRY-CLEANING WORK and MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES for H.M. Naval Establishments for One Year from the 1st April next.  
Tenders will be received at the Rear Admiral's Office until Noon on FRIDAY, 10th March, 1916.  
Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard.  
The right is reserved of rejecting all or any Tenders and of accepting any portion of a Tender.  
G. L. PLATT,  
Naval Store Officer.  
Hongkong, 28th February, 1916. [343]

G. B.  
TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of LABOUR and LIGHTERAGE for Admiralty Coaling for a period of 12 months certain from the 1st April, 1916.  
Forms for Tendering can be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and Tenders should be lodged in the Rear Admiral's Office not later than Noon on the 10th March, 1916.  
A deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required from persons Tendering, and will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of the Tender.  
G. L. PLATT,  
Naval Store Officer.  
H.M. Naval Yard,  
Hongkong, 28th February, 1916. [344]

G. B.  
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Aristo or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. 77

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 2966, dated 6th May, 1909, of Thirty Shares numbered 8115 to 8139 inclusive and 18602/18606 inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of Dr. JOSEPH WHITLESEY NOBLE, having been LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 20, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the 10th day of March, 1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

DOUGLAS LAPRAKE & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [264]

THE HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.

## LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue Duplicate Certificate of 30 Shares in this Company in the name of UEN CHEONG or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statement that the Original Certificate No. 39, Thirty Shares numbered 7759/7768 dated 10th August, 1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED, and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company, the Undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate.

For the HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.,  
GORDON & Co.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 10th February, 1916. [269]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

## NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3755 for Five Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 3846/50, standing in the Register in the name of EUSTACE ALBAN KENVON, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Society on or before the 18th May, 1916, A NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. 308



YAMATOYA SHIRT Co.  
YOKOHAMA.

REPRESENTATIVE:

K. TAKAHASHI,

RESIDING AT HONGKONG HOTEL.  
ALL ORDERS PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO.  
Mr. TAKAHASHI goes to Canton on Thursday night, Returning to Hongkong on Monday.  
Hongkong, 24th February, 1916. [323]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.  
In all Bore and Size.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT.  
From No. 10 to .558S&W, at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1916. '89

## CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 491 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the Battle of Kweilin is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. HENRIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at home.

PRICE ..... \$3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALES, LTD., Messrs. BARNES & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

## INTIMATION



FULLER'S

CONFECTIONERY.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH STOCK OF

FULLER'S

CHOCOLATES

AND

FULLER'S

ASSORTED

SWEETS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 1ST MARCH, 1916

## GERMANY'S AVOWAL.

FROM to-day, murder on the high seas becomes Germany's avowed naval policy. The mere fact that the German Government has brazenly repudiated the undertaking which it gave to the United States after the Lusitania's outrage will mean no difference in the losses which will be inflicted on merchant shipping or in the toll which will be levied on human life, because from the day that the submarine campaign was initiated German submarines have done their worst, utterly regardless of international law or the laws of humanity. Whenever a German submarine has succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the British Admiralty it has wrought the greatest havoc in its power, and if its intended victim has escaped it has been entirely due to skilful seamanship or to the possession of an effective weapon of defence in the shape of a gun of good calibre. These conditions have never been in abeyance, no matter what undertakings Germany may have given. Germany's latest threat may therefore be described as "full of sound and fury signifying nothing," so far as the Allies are concerned. It simply means that in future there will be no attempt to gloss over crimes, or to pretend justification for them, and the wearisome exchange of "Notes" will, presumably, come to an end. These are the only changes foreshadowed. The issue, is, therefore, placed very clearly before America. She must intervene now, with armed force if necessary, in support of her contentions, or acquiesce in Germany's claims. The notification, handed to the Ambassadors of neutral nations some time back, that it was the intention of Germany and Austria to treat as warships merchantmen armed for defensive purposes after March 1st was merely for the purpose of impressing neutral opinion with a sense of German fairness. Some appearance of support was lent to Germany's contention that she was justified in her acts of piracy by the declaration of

Mr. LANSING, that "the introduction of submarine warfare has changed the status of armed merchantmen, as the defensive powers of submarines are limited even against light guns. Therefore, the right of merchantmen to carry armaments is legally doubtful." This is, in truth, a curious style of reasoning. The right of arming merchantmen is immemorial, and has been established by American as well as by British decisions. Now, however, the time for argument is over. A cable from Washington to-day states that Germany has instructed Count, BERNHARDT to inform the United States that the Lusitania assurances apply only to unarmed merchantmen. It is understood that Germany contends that armed merchantmen are liable to destruction without warning and has instructed her submarine commanders to act accordingly. It would be natural to ask how it is proposed to determine whether a merchantman is, or is not, armed before the submarine proceeds to sink it without warning, but such a question would be simply waste of time. America's hand is forced. Her vacillating policy has led Germany to imagine that she may be browbeaten with impunity, and a few days must decide whether or no Germany has misread the situation and added one more to her already long list of diplomatic blunders. German gold has been poured out unstintingly, and the result is reflected in the political crisis which has arisen in the United States. It would appear, however, that at last President Wilson's patience has been exhausted, and that he will insist upon the right of America to travel unmolested in any ships they choose. He has declared his firm opposition to any legislation attacking this principle of freedom. It remains to be seen whether his declaration will be followed by corresponding action. Germany has flung down her challenge, and there is no longer any possibility of evading the issue by protracted academic discussion.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

The Committee of the Territorials' Entertainment Fund acknowledge with thanks a donation of \$10 from "Epsom" and \$5 from "Indicated."

The size of the Chinese newspapers in Peking has been reduced owing to the cutting off of supplies of paper from Europe and the high prices ruling in Japan. At present the Chinese journals in Shanghai are issuing full-sized sheets.

Miss Pitt, of No. 11, Bingham Road, has reported that thieves gained an entrance into the school in Osine Road by climbing through the fanlight and purloined 10 American chairs, and four wooden stools, of the value of \$24.

"Why, the man is as bad as a woman," remarked Mr. Justice Gompertz yesterday at the prolonged absence of a witness who was asked to change into the clothes he was wearing at the time of a stabbing affray on a Blue Funnel steamer. Counsel and jury nodded approval.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese was charged with driving a truck at a reckless speed, and whilst so doing running over and killing a Japanese poodle belonging to a Japanese lady. The owner of the animal said that the dog was worth \$50. Defendant was ordered to pay compensation amounting to \$10.

Apocryphal awards announced in recent Mandates, the decoration of the Most Excellent Grain has long been known familiarly (says the N.C. Daily News) as the "Order of the Thick Ear." The "Single Stork" medal now bestowed on a number of likin collectors might appropriately be called the "Order of the Long Bill."

The following official list is published in the Singapore Government Gazette for the information of traders and others who desire to know what cigar factories in Manila are British or under enemy influence:—British Factories—La Minerva and La Giralda. Factories under enemy control, management or influence—La Perla del Oriente, Helios, Yebana and La Prueba.

Inspector P. Sullivan, prosecuting two of the crew of a coasting steamer for importing Chinese copper coins, said the men were caught coming off a sampans, and one of them had \$41 in copper cents, and the other \$16.50. Apparently the men were in the habit of changing these into silver dollars, and when taken to Shanghai they made about 20 cents profit on every dollar. The case was remanded.

A miscellaneous concert is to be given at the Seamen's Institute this evening by the Lyceum Entertainment Club. The concert is being held in connection with the Men's Club.

Mr. A. J. McKenzie has left Kobe for London to join the British forces. Mr. McKenzie, who has been resident in Kobe for about three years, resigned his position in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in order to volunteer for military service.

"He has a come-down, walrus-like moustache, and would probably look like a Sikh if the whiskers were there. He has not got a beard; that may be lucky for him or it may not be." This was a remark made by Mr. Jenkin at the Criminal Sessions yesterday in reference to the facial expression of an Indian sergeant.

Arising out of a question of procedure at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, Mr. Jenkin, in contesting a contention by Mr. Orme, who appeared for the Crown, remarked that Mr. Orme would find that he was wrong by referring to the Attorney-General in person on the subject. "No doubt," added Mr. Jenkin, "Mr. Orme is anticipating holding that office." Mr. Orme—"I can assure my friend that I have no such anticipations."

A very successful fancy dress ball was held at the Naval Canteen last evening. Invitations had been extended to members of both branches of His Majesty's Services and to civilians, and about 250 attended. The costumes were remarkably varied and original, many of them being of exceptional merit. Mr. Buck, R.N., was the President of the Committee responsible for the arrangements, Messrs. Raffles and Puckett carrying out the onerous duties of M.O's. The music was provided by Mrs. Alderman (at the piano) and Corpl. White (violin). Prizes were awarded for the most original and meritorious costumes, and the judges must have found their task a difficult one. The prizes, which were presented by Mr. Buck, were won as follows:—For originality—Mrs. Oxberry, dressed as a bat; and Mr. Bullen, who was attired in Court dress. Most pretty ladies' costume.—Miss D. V. R. Razayee, who wore an Eastern dress. Most comic, for gentlemen.—Mr. Jacobs, who represented Charlie Chaplin, the cinema comedian.

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council is to be held to-day at the Council Chambers. The orders of the day are the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to prevent the use of false passports, and to confer on the Governor-in-Council power to order the internment of certain suspected persons."

## THE BISHOP'S PURSE.

In the course of his address to the jury at the Criminal Sessions yesterday in an armed robbery case, the Puisne Judge related a rather amusing story to illustrate a point. The point under consideration, he said, reminded him of the story of the Bishop who was in a big crowd. Suddenly an alarm was given that someone had lost a purse. The police came along, and the Bishop, feeling in his pocket, felt a purse which was not his own. Presumably it had been "slipped" there. A friend who heard the Bishop telling the story asked, "What did you do?"

The Bishop replied—"Well, I thanked heaven I was a Bishop."

## OPIUM SMUGGLERS' NAIVE PLEAS.

A Chinese who was charged before Mr. Hazeland with being in possession of 26 taels of opium had the opium tied round his waist when arrested. Defendant said he had not the slightest idea how it got there. His worship—You will be fined \$2,040. Another Chinese who was charged with unlawfully being in possession of 9 taels of opium, valued at \$81, said he did not know it was Government opium, and added that he had been given \$5 to carry it. A Chinese constable said he saw the man on a ship and asked him what he had in a tin he was carrying. Defendant said it was tooth-powder. A fine of \$810 was imposed, or three months' imprisonment in default.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—6.30 p.m., February 28th. Cyclone or typhoon east of the Visayas. Islands, direction unknown.



# THE WAR.

## ANOTHER GERMAN OFFENSIVE IMMINENT.

### ON LAND AND SEA.

#### ENEMY'S SACRIFICES AT VERDUN.

#### PILES OF DEAD.

#### MORE "MALOJA" DETAILS.

#### GERMANS TO SINK ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

#### ANOTHER ARMENIAN MASSACRE.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### TERRIBLE CARNAGE ON MEUSE SLOPES.

#### PILES OF GERMAN DEAD IN RAVINES.

LONDON, February 28th.

The heights of the Meuse, along which the Germans are trying to advance, are seamed with ravines which at present are water-courses. The French trenches and batteries enfilade these, and wounded soldiers who have arrived in Paris state that the carnage among the Germans is terrible.

At many points the dead form huge dams in the ravines, and sometimes the dam breaks and the reddened flood carries down hundreds of corpses.

The French have not been idle. Throughout the battle troop, munitions and artillery trains rushed along the eastern railway night and day. The consumption of shells has exceeded all estimates, but if the battle ends through lack of munitions the French are confident that the deficiency will be on the German side.

It is now not doubted that the Verdun thrust is "the real thing" at last.

#### ALLIES AWARE OF GERMAN PLANS.

#### WILL THE ENEMY STRIKE IN CHAMPAGNE?

LONDON, February 28th.

The Times' Military Correspondent says the decision of the Germans to put their fortunes to the test will be received with fierce delight by the Allies. He remarks that we know much more of the German plans than the Germans thought, including the appointment of Prince Henry of Prussia to the High Command on sea, thus heralding a naval besides a land offensive. Hence the Allies have not been caught napping. General Joffre never before possessed larger reserves, and never before have they been better placed. Probably the German plan has not yet fully developed. The general idea of the Verdun blow is to attract French reserves eastward, and then the Germans may strike in Champagne or elsewhere with greater force. But it is doubtful whether the main French reserves have been moved, the local reserves on the Meuse sustaining the contest. When the Germans are exhausted, and their hands completely exposed, the time for the Allies' offensive will come.

#### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### GERMANY AND ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

#### NO WARNING TO BE GIVEN.

WASHINGTON, February 28th. Germany has instructed Count Bernstorff to inform the United States that the Lusitania assurances apply only to unarmed merchantmen.

It is understood that Germany contends that armed merchantmen are subject to destruction without warning. Submarine commanders have been instructed to begin their nefarious work at midnight on Tuesday.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### THE "MALOJA" DISASTER.

#### MAGNIFICENT BEHAVIOUR OF LASCARS.

LONDON, February 28th.

Two more bodies from the *Maloja* have been washed ashore.

The Times' Dover correspondent emphasises the coolness of the Lascars, whose behaviour is stated to have been magnificent. Out of the 203 Lascars aboard apparently only 86 have been saved.

#### FIFTY BODIES.

LONDON, February 28th.

Fifty bodies are now in the mortuary, and several have been identified. Two of the liner's boats have been washed ashore.

Mrs. McLeod, wife of Brigadier General McLeod, is among the dead.

#### DUE TO GERMAN MINES.

LATER.

The evening papers generally opine that the sinking of the *Maloja* was due to the dropping of German mines.

#### GERMAN CORSAIR'S ACTIVITIES.

#### HARSH TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

TENERIFFE, February 28th.

The *Westburn* left the *Moscow* on the 9th inst., and, when near Cape Verde on the 15th inst., taking a southerly course, the various British captains on board protested, whereupon they were offered the choice of making for the Canaries or for an unknown island. They chose the Canaries.

The treatment of the prisoners was harsh, and they were constantly threatened with bombs. The food was as good as possible.

There is a difference of opinion as to the *Moscow's* guns, but it is now thought that none is so large as 7-inch.

The Captain and two gunners of the *Glan MacTavish* were detained on the *Moscow* because they worked the gun; also the lascar crew, as well as the Captain and Second Officer of the *Westburn*, on the ground that they made false nationality signals.

During the night the *Westburn* was at Teneriffe the boats belonging to German steamers were busy all night. It is rumoured that they were removing some of the *Appam's* gold, as well as hand-grenades and stores.

#### PRIZE CREW ARRESTED.

LAS PALMAS, February 28th.

The German prize crew of the *Westburn* were arrested after scuttling the ship, the Commander and a Lieutenant being subsequently released on parole.

#### ALLIED STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, February 28th.

The French steamer *Trignac* was sunk in the North Sea on Friday. Five of the crew were rescued, but twenty-six passengers and crew are missing. The Russian steamer *Petshenga* was also sunk. Fifteen lives were saved.

LONDON, February 28th.

Fifteen of the crew of the *Denaby* have been landed at Marseilles by the steamer *Trevellyn*, from Pondicherry.

#### GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### THE DOUBLE INCOME-TAX. INFLUENTIAL CITY MEETING ASKS FOR RELIEF.

LONDON, February 28th.

At a large and influential City meeting, at which the Dominions and India were represented, a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that, in the interests of Imperial trade and commerce, and the unity of the Empire, it was essential that steps be taken by the Government to enable immediate relief to be given from the double income tax; and that similar representations be made to the Australian Premier and the Overseas Governments.

#### GERMAN COMMANDANT COMMITS SUICIDE.

LONDON, February 28th.

It is stated in Petrograd that Captain Kanitz, the German commandant at Ker-manshah, committed suicide on the entry of the Russians.

#### ANOTHER ARMENIAN MASSACRE.

PETROGRAD, February 28th.

An escaped Armenian priest saw 13,000 Armenians massacred at Mush, after the fall of Erzerum.

#### NEW MEMBER FOR SOUTH TYRONE.

LONDON, February 28th.

Mr. Coote, the Unionist candidate, has been returned unopposed for South Tyrone.

#### U-BOATS' HUM.

#### AMERICAN ENGINEER'S DISCOVERY.

SUBMARINES HEARD 30 MILES AWAY.

The Literary Digest says:—

A submarine cannot move under water without electric motors. Such motors give out a characteristic hum or "whine," as every visitor to a power-house knows. The recent invention of an American electrical engineer enables this sound to be heard twenty miles away, so that no German submarine can now enter a French or English harbour undetected. This engineer, William Dubilier, who won the Eureka prize of the invitation of the Allies to devise a system of harbour defence against submarines, describes in the December number of the *Popular Science Monthly* and the *World's Advance*, the steps that led to the invention of his microphone submarine-detector. He says:

"What was needed was some form of apparatus which would pick up the sounds sent forth by a submarine, not deliberately, but involuntarily. I found what I sought in the weird hum of a submarine. Others had heard that hum long before I began my experiments. It was taken for engine vibration. But it is much too high in pitch for that, as I found by actual test. I soon convinced myself that the fine, shrill, almost singing note that can be heard when the Diesel engines are cut off and the submarine is travelling under power derived from her storage batteries is due entirely to her electric motors."

"The microphone at once suggested itself as a suitable instrument. In my first attempts to detect submarines by their characteristic hum, the microphone was sealed within a water-tight container and the whole placed in the water. The apparatus was a failure. It could not withstand the pressure of water even at five fathoms. The container was crushed."

"In order that the diaphragm might successfully resist the external pressure, air was forced into the container until its pressure equalled that of the water. The new form of apparatus was much more successful than that first used. Submarines could be heard beneath the water at a distance of five miles and the apparatus stood up well, even at great depths. But it had the great defect of hearing too much. Clearly, some kind of sound filter was wanted—something that would sift out everything but the singing submarine."

Such a "sieve" was found in a resonator, like a tiny organ-pipe, tuned to the exact pitch of the submarine's electric hum. It picks out just the sound that is sought; and the microphone, which is built on the plan of a telephone-transmitter, then magnifies it so that the ear can hear it. In this way a submarine can be heard under water twenty miles away. A modification enables the position of the U-boat to be detected with great accuracy."

#### LAND AND SEA POWER.

#### THE SEA THE PRESS BUREAU OF NAVAL HISTORY.

Mr. Julien S. Corbett, addressing a meeting of the Historical Association at University College on "The Teaching of Naval and Military History," said that naval and military history should never be taught apart, for neither could be understood without the other. For the Army the question in many cases was "What can the Navy enable us to do?" and for the Navy, "What does the Army want to do?" So persistent was the recurrence of this combined work of the Army and Navy that it seemed a presumption almost that there was underlying it some special feature of our genius for war.

Mr. J. Callender (Royal Naval College, Osborne) said that when this war broke out there were two great engines of war—the German Army and the British Navy. The German Army failed, but the British Navy succeeded. What was an island? The old books said it was a "piece of land entirely surrounded by water." It was different now. An island was a "piece of land entirely surrounded by the British Fleet." Everybody knew what a Press Bureau was. It had taken away from warfare a great deal that was necessary for an intelligent understanding of the work of the Fleet, as well as a great deal that was picturesque and went to make warfare a glorious thing. From the days of Henry VIII. the Navy had always been subjected to a Press Bureau—the secrecy of the sea; and that was why so little was known of naval history.

#### THE FOKKER.

WHERE IT WINS AND LOSES.

Mr. W. Beach Thomas, special correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, writing from British Headquarters in France, says:—The Fokker has had some conspicuous successes against us, all due to its great speed and to its capacity of firing forward through the propeller, a device now more commonly adopted. The Fokker may be called a super-specialist in a specialist branch. It surrenders all else for one cardinal virtue—speed. It cannot go very far from home because it cannot carry sufficient petrol; but it can dart from its retreat and secure its prey with the rapidity of a snake's stroke.

It is especially suited to the form of warfare that the German has recently practised. It is no Chauvinistic boast to say that our airmen have driven the German from the home seas or aerial waters. We have shown more of the battle spirit and better airmanship, just as our seamen did in the Spanish wars. Possibly, also, the German has deliberately put himself on the defensive, for economy's sake. However this may be, the German policy needed defensive craft, and they have found a type that is as good as the best, for the moment.

So much for the German. Now for our own virtues. Our successes in the air, like our successes under the sea, have been greater and more various than the tale of them. It has been the constant policy of the Army air service to claim nothing that was not "in the bag," gathered and accounted for by certain evidence. We have said nothing about the "towered birds" that may have fallen somewhere. Our airmen, as part of the daily routine, make long reconnaissances to Belgium and even to Germany. They supply to the enemy of continual target which gives plenty of practice to the German "Archies" or anti-aircraft guns on the ground or from balloons.

But the distinction to note is that there are two kinds of craft, one designed for long flight, the other for fighting; and our task is to see to it that we have the best craft in each section. Already the principle of conveying the long-flighted airplane of giving them a guard of warplanes is recognised and is being adopted. Indeed, the pilot of one of these convoys, a famous airman who must be nameless, has just won perhaps the greatest individual feat of the war at the expense of three Fokkers and one Albatross.

I am permitted to give from official sources some of the details of this dash of successful engagements, won in spite of the immense speed of the enemy. A British airplane went forth on reconnaissance accompanied by what the Germans call a battleplane. The two had just passed out of sight of their own shore when two of these rakish Vikings shot to pursue them. The British battleplane, which was flying high above the plane it was conveying, dived at once to the attack. The duel was over in a minute after the two engaged, and the Fokker "nose-dived" out of control some 6,000ft. One enemy was accounted for.

The other had used the interval to secure the upper position. It was above and behind the fighters. But our airman rose like a hawk after a second heron, managed to soar above the Fokker, and at a range of about a hundred feet sent him, as it were, to the bottom. This second victim also nose-dived, and the hawk pursuing saw his opponent land with a bump in a ploughed field. The airman's motto might be "Wither's famous line: 'The more he makes wing he goes higher,' and soon this fighting airman, in accordance with the principle he had climbed back to 10,000ft. or more. Then another sail was sighted, and as soon pursued as seen. It was an Albatross in pursuit of one of our scouts. The enemy fled, but was caught and engaged and hit, and last seen sinking in an apparently crippled state behind the fringe of a wood.

Not even yet was the day's fighting over. On returning to our lines, the battleplane found a Fokker, doubtless trusting in its superior speed, hawking among a group of several of our airplanes. Bug-son hawk met hawk. Battle was engaged at some 70ft. Two shots were observed to take effect on the Fokker, who "was last seen nose-diving steeply 3,000ft. below." So fell three Fokkers to one gun in one day; and others have gone the same road. The prayer of such fighters is that more of the German reconnaissance machines would venture within range of our lighter and faster craft. But they prefer the neighbourhood of their own line.

#### VON PAPEN "HELD UP" BY BRITISH WARSHIP.

#### INCRIMINATING DOCUMENTS SEIZED.

CHEQUES FROM GERMAN U.S. EMBASSY.

The "incredible stupidity" of Captain von Papen, the expelled German military attaché at Washington, in supposing that the British safe-conduct also applied to his criminal correspondence, has excited great hilarity in America.

While on his way back to Germany in a Dutch liner Papen was "held up" at Falmouth in the British Navy's best and politest manner.

There is not the slightest doubt that when he was accosted at Falmouth he was under the fond illusion that a "safe-conduct" covered fully not only himself but also all his belongings. The correspondence, he carried with him was not hidden away, and some of the letters were in his pockets. When "detained" he flourished his safe-conduct and demanded to be allowed to proceed unmolested on his way.

He was politely informed that in the present distressful circumstances of war a safe-conduct applied only to his body corporal and absolutely nothing else. The fact that he would be allowed to proceed on his journey was entirely due to the grasp of the British Navy. Whereupon he used—in the very best English—some extremely uncomplimentary language. In a word, he was extremely angry, and it was with very bad grace indeed that he finally handed over the documents.

The papers, according to the Associated Press cable, show that Papen made frequent payments to persons charged with being responsible for explosions at munition works and bridges in America, and for at least one spy, the man Kupperle, who committed suicide in Brixton Prison.

Several large payments were made to Papen by Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, but most were for salaries or allowances. In January 1915 an entry shows that Papen gave £140 to Horn, the man convicted of blowing up the Marine bridge. On the day before this cheque was issued the German Embassy paid £400 into Papen's account. At the same time Papen gave a cheque payable to Amsick and Co., New York, with the name "E. Kupperle" in brackets on the counterfoil.

Another counterfoil shows that about two weeks before the Seattle explosion Papen sent \$100 to the German Consulate at Seattle. In January he received approximately \$1,280 and paid out \$1,000.

A letter from Mr. R. von Moysenbug, the German Consul at New Orleans, to Papen runs:

"I do not suppose that you are very unhappy at being able to shake the dust of this unfriendly country from off your feet. What chiefly offends me is that in always giving way to the Government here we have never found that they are kindly disposed towards us. May the day of reckoning also come here, and our Government find again that iron determination with which alone one can make an impression in this country."

#### EMER AT THE PRESIDENT.

A letter from Dr. E. W. Meyer to President says: "The Austrian Note is, of course, matter for general quiet enjoyment, and the whole business can scarcely be taken tragically. The President this time has talked a bit too big even for those who blindly support him."

"I think I am speaking in the name of all when I express to you the thanks of us all for your faithful vigilance and unflinching labours under most difficult circumstances, and to this I add my own special thanks for your attention to my little proposals. I gladly comply with your proposal to send a line from time to time, and it will be very pleasant to receive one from you occasionally, especially if by proposal with some gentleman of the German house of Columbia University. I am discussing an eye on the matter especially mentioned."

A letter from the well-known Bernhardt to Papen, written in April, deals mainly with the publication of Bernhardt's articles in America, as "wanted" by the German Foreign Office. One was to appear in the *Chicago Tribune*. He adds: "England's interference in American trade will also not fail to have a certain effect. I think, however, that, especially in the west, where I expect there will soon be a big attempt to break through, we have serious, difficult times to look forward to, but I confidently believe that we shall successfully overcome them."

#### SECRET EXPENSES.

A letter from Dr. Albert (the man who lost his papers on the New York Elevated), the papers showed that he was one of the disbursing agents of the German conspiracy, written from San Francisco, bears no date.

"How I wish I were in New York, and could discuss the situation with you and B. E. (probably the naval attaché, Captain Boy-Ed). Many thanks for telegram. The 'Patron' also telegraphed that I was to continue the journey. So we shall not see each other for the present. This time I suppose matters will move more quickly than in Dumba's case (the expelled Austrian Ambassador). I wonder whether our Government will respond in a suitable manner."

"If you should leave New York before my return we must try to come to some agreement about pending questions by writing. Please instruct Mr. Amsick as to precisely as possible. You will receive then in Germany the long-intended report of expenses paid through my account on your behalf. I shall be very thankful to you if you will then support the question of the monetary advance which you know of, although I know that I was mistaken in my opinion that I acted as your representative and according to your wishes."

It is understood that photographic copies of the letters and of Papen's pass-book and counterfoils will be forwarded to the United States Government.

#### NAVAL SUCCESSES ON BELGIAN COAST.

#### 2 U BOATS AND 13 GUNS DESTROYED.

A welcome record of success is contained in a naval despatch from Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, reporting the operations of the British Navy off the Belgian coast between August 22nd and November 18th last, in which at one time or another no fewer than 80 vessels, including auxiliaries, were engaged.

Six attacks of considerable magnitude and eight minor ones were delivered. The most important was a great attack on Zebrugge carried out on August 22nd, which was markedly successful, as all the objectives were hit. On September 6th Ostend was heavily attacked by fire monitors (turret ships which lie low in the water and are of shallow draft). In this the enemy's submarine workshops were damaged, though his fire was very accurate and his guns heavier than those in the British squadron.

On the eve of Loos (September 24th), the German positions near the sea were shelled and considerable damage was done. On October 6th four monitors attacked the Zebrugge batteries. The whole coast was alarmed and German submarines arrived and attacked the ships, but failed to torpedo them.

The damage inflicted on the enemy in this series of bombardments was:

- 1 torpedo-boat.
- 2 submarines.
- 1 large dredger.
- DESTROYED.
- 2 military factories.
- 13 guns.
- 2 ammunition depots.
- BADLY DAMAGED.
- Zebrugge locks.

Numerous minor injuries were also inflicted on the enemy.

The British loss was: 24 officers and men killed; 24 officers and men wounded.

1 armed yacht, 1 drifter, and 1 mine-sweeper sunk.

Admiral Bacon pays a well-deserved tribute to the unsurpassed zeal and magnificent gunnery of the ships. He praises the admirable efficiency with which the destroyers screened the ships from submarine attack. He recognises the splendid behaviour of the men in the trawlers and drifters, who have borne so heavy a burden in this war, and also of the French patrol flotilla which took part in the operations and lost three vessels.

Throughout the operations attacks were made by enemy aircraft, but latterly the vigilance of our Dunkirk airmen considerably curtailed their activity.

#### SAYINGS OF A WEEK.

The hours through which we are going to pass in the New Year will probably be fraught with issues for mankind which have no parallel in importance since the Crucifixion.—Bishop of Guildford (at Guildford).

The attempts from without and from within to bring Russia to a separate peace with Germany have been stronger than the world dreams.—Mr. Sazonoff.

The German menace was the most formidable and the most carefully planned attack upon the liberty of intelligence with which the world had been threatened since the days of Mohammed.—Mr. Edmund Gosse.

The country must give up so much liberty in order to save the rest.—Mr. Herbert Samuel.

The desperate worship of material good, the soulless ad hoc preparation for business, the concentration on a purely material ideal, and its elevation into the region of worship and of sentiment—that is the warning signal issued by Germany.—Sir Oliver Lodge.

It is not conceivable that any nation can send 60 or 70 millions of the people of another nation to Coventry.—The Rev. H. J. Chaylor.

After a life spent in the study of history, I venture to say that if any one party now places itself deliberately in opposition to the appeals of the King, of Lord Kitchener and of Parliament, that party will be swept away at the next General Election.—Dr. J. Holland Rose.

We talk of the glorious Revolution, the Reform Bill of 1832, and the rest of it; but we never change.—Mr. Balfour.

Germany's divine mission is to enervate humanity.—The Rev. Fritz Philippi (Berlin).

We do not hate our enemies. When we kill them, when we burn their homes and over-run their territories, we are performing a labour of love.—Professor Reinhold Seeberg (Berlin).

The devil in the scholastic world has assumed the form of a general education, consisting of scraps of a large number of disconnected subjects.—Professor A. N. Whitehead.

At present the foreigner who learns English has very nearly to learn two languages—the language as it is written and the language as it is spoken.—Professor Gilbert Murray.

#### LONDON AMERICAN VIEW.

Mr. R. Newton Crane, barrister, a long-time American resident of London, says: "The contents of Papen's despatch-box are even more important than those of Archibald's, which led to Dumba's recall. The former showed criminal intent. The latter proved criminal execution. When Dr. Gorrie, the ex-Austrian Consul, offered to furnish evidence of Germany's instigation of plots to foment labour strikes, to blow up bridges and railways, to destroy munition factories, and to sink ships laden with war materials for the Allies, the Americans were incredulous. Even the German Lieutenant Fay's confession when arrested, that he was a principal actor in these criminal designs, was questioned. The public wanted to know where he had obtained the large sums of money with which he was supplied. Papen's cheque-book now tells us."



BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

NINGPO DOCTOR AT THE

T. F. CLAYTON, Director

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The most promising line of attack radiating from Salonika is the so-called corridor of the Strumitzta valley, which drives deep into the mountain bulwark of Bulgaria. Sofia lies close to the frontier, and an army might force its way over the goat paths and narrow defiles which connect the two countries. The Bulgarians defended these passes successfully against greatly superior numbers of Serbians and Greeks in 1913, but attacked by sufficient strength they might be forced. Such an attack would depend on forces landing at other points eastward of Salonika to co-operate, and to forbid interference by the Ottoman forces. The strategic problem which any invasion of the allied armies into the Southern Balkans presents are extremely complicated. It would be preferable, if possible, to find some promising theatre of war

It is the case of military workers, the  
sent to his depot and dealt with  
military law.

Since the commencement of the war

# The DIET

and London, England. T.P.O. BOX 155.

**'Allenburgs'**  
*The* **DIET**



# THE HUMAN SIDE. WHY THE MARCHIONESS WENT TO SCHOOL.

[BY JOHN N. RAPHAEL.]

"You being interested in such things," said Mr. Atkins, "I should be wishing to have your opinion about this bit in the paper. It comes from Edinburgh, Jock says." "An' Princes-street is no' exactly near our present quarters," growled Jock sulkily. "I'm not saying," said Mr. Atkins, "but I looked at me. I chuckled. In the opinion of the anonymous writer of the fragment of the article, sensation-mongers were making far too much fuss about the German espionage system. In the writer's opinion there was more talk about spying than actual spying. Only the size of Jock's socks had prevented his giving us his full views on this subject. Mr. Atkins threw me another coat to muddle on. It was cold in the barn, in spite of the roaring fire, for the door had only one entire panel, and there were no windows left."

"It was near Wipers (Ypres) where we were then," said Mr. Atkins, meditatively, "in a bit of a village which was mostly graveyard and annex. A nice little girl, she was, and we called her the Marchioness. Her father was a surly old brute, who wouldn't even try to understand English, and took his share of our rations as if they were his right. Often at night I would like to give him a clout over the head, instead of a mug of tea, but the old girl used to look for us when we came in to rest, and the Marchioness was always with us, of course. A regular little mother, she was, somewhere between 6 and 7 years old, as pretty as a picture, with her hair coloured hair and a bit of blue ribbon in it, and her little dancing blue eyes. 'Mong captain, she used to call me—me, a full private, and Lord, how fond she was of that doll of hers. A big doll it was, and she had gone wobbly so that it couldn't walk, she used to say. She used to trundle it about the village all day, in a little carriage her father had made for her. 'La wotter, dor mong poppy,' she used to call it and trot along at the head of the boys going out to trench work with it, as proud as a little peacock."

"A DANGEROUS ROAD.  
"We were having busy times in that village. It was a nasty bit of road out to the trenches, if you see, and often I used to think that it was a bit dangerous for the Marchioness to come along. The first quarter of a mile was all right, but when we got to the neck, where it run down 'ill a bit, there was nearly always a shell or two. 'Funny thing,' the sergeant said to me once or twice, 'how they always get us at that bit of road. I must speak to the captain about it.' Next, few times I took the Marchioness and her wotter, along side of me, and we didn't have no trouble. 'Just about where we went into the trench there was a straight lane, a nice sheltered bit, between two hedges, leading off to the other village, where the school was. There wasn't no school in our village. There wasn't no children, only the Marchioness. There wasn't a great deal of village left, either, come to that. That was why she used to go out with us at night; go on alone down 'er bit 'ill, and come back with us every day, when we come back. We used to look for her when we came out of the trench, and if she was late, some 'or another we'd find something to make us late, too, so as not to disappoint her. Yes, she was a prime favourite, she was, and we took 'er into the trench, one day—the day they made a 'ole in the road with a Jack Johnson, that was."

"One day the sergeant and the captain came to me together. 'We've been losin' a lot of men the last few days,' the captain said. 'I saluted, as is right. 'Yes, sir,' I sez. 'Been very careful, a regular with their firing, they have. 'Funny thing,' sez the captain, 'havin' a bit between 'er, and imitating the bullets, as was 'abit, 'funny thing, 'er, but that your relief don't never seem to get into quite so much trouble as what you do.' 'He sez, 'I looked at the sergeant, and grinned. 'It wasn't for me to say nothing in front of an officer. And the sergeant, he looked like a thunderstorm, for he was a careful man, he was, and 'e did, and them sort of remarks didn't console 'im for not being mentioned in despatches. 'I'll come along with you to-night, sergeant, sez the captain, and 'e turned on 'is 'eel, and walked off, slappin' 'is leather leggin's with 'is little fancy cane. 'It was the opinion in the company that he used to sleep with that cane, when he wasn't in action. Well, 'e was a nice chap. We lost 'im at New Chapel, we did."

"UNEXPECTED BETRAYAL.  
"I didn't want to take the Marchioness along with us that night, because the captain was coming. But she made no end of a 'ullaballoo, she did, and the captain come up in the middle of it, and said we was to take 'er along with us, same as usual. Talked to her in French, mon capitain did, and she answers 'Wee, monsieur,' and 'Noug, monsieur,' as pretty as a picture. 'Don't want to miss 'er school, because doll 'as got a new pinafore,' the captain sez to the sergeant. 'The men spoil that kid,' the sergeant sez. But the captain only laughed, when the Marchioness put 'er little 'and in mine, and said, 'Come on, mon capitaine,' same as she always did, when she didn't understand anything. A few minutes afterwards we was creeping down the road, the Marchioness trundling her little cart with the doll in it, alongside of me. 'Father pointed my cart this morning,' she sez to me, 'at least that's what the sergeant said she said, though all I understood was 'Jolly, jolly.' And the cart was fresh white-painted, anyhow."

"We crept along the road, and just as we got to the little bit where it runs down to the neck the captain 'o steps forward, and me the doll, 'alts us, and gives the cart a shove down 'ill. It was lucky 'e 'alted us. There was a shriek and a bang and a crash and a stink, and the road split in two. 'Now, perhaps you understand,' whispered the sergeant in my ear. There was nothing left of that cart but a white splinter or two. There wouldn't 'ave been much left of us if we 'adn't been 'alted. The Marchioness she stopped in the trench, in the captain's dug-out, that day, and 'o taught 'er how to use the telephone. 'She knew all about it,' I 'eard 'im tell the sergeant. 'Seen 'er father use it, she said."

# GERMAN FINANCE. COMING COLLAPSE.

Dr. Karl Helfferich must surely regret the days when he lectured to his pupils with lucid explanations on the laws of political economy. He often showed them how dangerous it is to try to construct a great commercial or financial undertaking on unsound foundations before the cement has had time to dry and be fit to bear the weight of the superstructure. The ambitious German effort for domination in commerce and finance is a good illustration of the danger the learned economist exemplified in his teaching.

The wretched vested interests from the hands of those nations which had acquired them by the use of their capital and labour in the past has proved to be a task beyond the reach of even Germany's pertinacious and resourceful organising talent. From all quarters I learn that the directing power in German finance are fast losing their hold on a movement of disintegration now beginning. Dr. Helfferich, with all his economic learning and financial acumen, has helped to hasten the financial breakdown of his country, and must feel acutely the false position in which he is placed. He dare not tell the truth to the people. He cannot tell those millions of anxious citizens that the paper he has again and again pressed them to buy with their capital matter than a scrap of worthless, no better than a "scrap of paper." He must hoax his countrymen to the end, and probably thinks it patriotic to do so, clinging nervously to a last straw to the forlorn hope of a success in war, or disunion among the Allies.

INFLATED CREDIT.  
He cannot have been misled as to the threatening financial situation during recent years, for Germany has lived and thrived largely on a system of inflated credit, which could not be kept within safe limits, and must lead to disaster. There was an alternative—a successful war. Helfferich, I think, saw this, and has striven with all his skill to tide over growing difficulties until the Kaiser's armies could save German credit from the most formidable breakdown in history by victory in the field.

German emissaries are at work abroad trying to improve German exchange in neutral markets and even here in France by offering securities through international agencies to counterbalance the fall, while withholding German paper as too good an asset to part with during the present reaction. But neutrals are glad to find acceptance in Switzerland and other countries for their German marks or Austrian kronen, even at a ruinous sacrifice. The rush to exchange marks for francs still continues, and long lines of victims await patiently at banks and exchange offices in Switzerland, with the hope of selling their German and Austrian money in bank notes, coupons, and bills. If this movement goes on it will, doubtless, become a panic.

Germany and Austria are at war with an immutable economic law. These empires have been obliged to buy large quantities of raw materials and food abroad, paying in hard cash. The credit and money deposits of Germany in other countries have been exhausted in this long struggle. Confidence is shaken even in Germany, according to neutrals I have met, on their return from that country. The belief of a big war indemnity from the Entente Powers is on the wane. Nothing can now avert or long delay the collapse of German credit abroad, for those whose capital might postpone the evil day, for a space, refuse to immobilise their funds for an indefinite period and assume risks daily becoming more evident. Directly peace is signed the needs of Germany, already great, will be stupendous. No financier would venture to prepare an operation, in view of coming events, on so vast a scale.

NO GOLD TO SPARE.  
It is likely that considerable sums of money, representing fortunes recently acquired in Germany, in the form of war profits, have been quietly transferred abroad to avoid heavy war contributions to the State in the shape of taxes now being prepared and aimed at them. German financial opinion obtained through various channels rejects the foolish explanation that the fall of the "reichsmark" results from complicity between neutrals and enemies operating on the Berlin market. The better-informed hold that the real cause lies in the impossibility to send more German gold abroad to bolster up the waning rate of exchange in German and Austrian paper.

From time to time the Reichsbank has exported gold to neutral countries when this was urgently needed to back up credit, but these exports are no longer possible, because all the gold which can be sent has been sent. It is wanted immediately for Turkey and Bulgaria. Another reason exists. The figures given out as to the gold reserve at the Imperial Bank are not above suspicion, and the mass of fiduciary paper of all kinds in circulation is growing enormously. It is certain also that whatever gold remained at the Austro-Hungarian Bank was transferred some time ago in large part to Berlin, and Germany now holds the bulk of Austrian securities. The German financial system of credit is at last exposed, and when the German "North Sea bubble" bursts it will be the most impressive disaster for a mighty Empire in the world's history.

"We was all thakin' a bit, when we went back to the village, an' when we got there we 'ad to find another billet. 'Some one 'ad been digging up the parky floor of barn, we 'ad to make our own meals, too, that day. The Marchioness' mother 'ad gone away visitin'. I see 'er father next mornin' though, very early. 'E was up again a wall, an' 'im an' five others was standin' opposite 'im. Didn't 'alf shoot straight, we didn't, the swine! Fancy puttin' a child up to doin' a thing like that! Got a telephone contraption connected and everything in 'is cellar, 'e 'ad, and the poor little Marchioness with 'er white cart, was showin' them Boches where we got into the trench, every time. 'She with the wuns, now, and 'er doll, too. 'She don't know where 'er parents is. Nice little girl she was."

"Princes Street is no' exactly near," growled Jock.

"'Twas a rag, Jock. 'Hast as you see in your language," said Mr. Atkins, throwing him a whole woodbine.

And a whole woodbine is rather a luxury. So there was peace.—Daily Telegraph.

# THE NEW COLONIES. GETTING THE GOVERNMENTS GOING.

Whatever may be the result of the war in Europe, the possession of the former German colonies places a strong card—one of the cards of Providence, as Bismarck would term it—in the hands of the British Government. It is certain that a party, it is to be hoped quite insignificant, will favour the return of these colonies to Germany; but the British Government is likely to take a firm stand, because public opinion in the Dominions, which have been mainly instrumental in the capture of these colonies, will not tolerate any weakness.

What, then, will be the future of the German colonies from an administrative point of view? A correspondent in the *Evening Standard*, Will South-West Africa be merged in the Union of South Africa, and will the German Pacific islands be attached permanently to the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand? As was announced when operations were first commenced in Africa and the Pacific, the Imperial Government retain full liberty of action as regards future administration; but, nevertheless, some idea of the probable administrative development may be obtained from a consideration of present arrangements.

The former German colonies were divided into three groups: those in Africa, those in the South Pacific, and the much-vaunted settlement at Kiau-Chau. With the exception of German East Africa, which has hitherto successfully resisted invasion, and a portion of the Kamerun colony, the whole of these territories is in the possession of the three Allies—Britain, France, and Japan—who have been able to exercise new power in the war. The colonies in the Pacific fell an easy prey to British and Japanese naval power, for fortunately the Commonwealth and New Zealand Governments were able to respond to the invitation of the Imperial authorities to undertake, in co-operation with Japan, the subjugation of Germany's southern possessions. Owing to the presence of wireless stations in the Pacific, erected at great cost by the German Government, it became a paramount concern of the Imperial authorities to seize and dismantle these installations.

A reference to the map will reveal the necessity for this operation, for it shows that if a circle be drawn round a centre at the island of Truk, one of the Caroline Islands, with a radius of about eleven hundred miles, it would include the whole of the German possessions in the Pacific, with the exception of Samoa. Within this sphere there were at Yap, an island at the extreme west; at Nauru, at the extreme east; and at Bitapaka, near Herbertahoe, in the Bismarck Archipelago, in the middle south, three powerful installations, whilst yet another had been erected at Apia, in Samoa. These stations were seized in rapid succession. That at Yap was destroyed by H.M.S. *Hamphshire*; the station at Nauru was put out of action by a landing-party from H.M.A.S. *Melbourne*; Bitapaka, a new and powerful station, not quite completed at the outbreak of the war, was also taken by the Australians; and the installation at Samoa was destroyed by the Germans themselves previous to the landing of the New Zealand forces. In the meantime the Japanese, who had occupied the Caroline Islands, the Marshall Islands, the Pelew Islands, and Yap, transferred these possessions on November 18th, 1914, to the Australians, and invested and captured Kiau-Chau, took the wireless station which, having a night radius of 2,000 miles, had been able to communicate with Yap, and thus rendered useless the formidable system of intercommunication initiated by the Germans. Thus all the German Pacific possessions fell into the hands of the Allies within three months of the outbreak of war, and it became necessary to organise a new administration.

The German Colony in China remained in the hands of the Japanese Government, who appointed the Commander-in-Chief, General Kamio, to act as Governor-General during the period of the Japanese administration until the end of the war. But a new and highly important departure was made with regard to the rest of the Pacific possessions, which were placed under the administration of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand respectively. The former, which for some years had been responsible for the administration of the British portion of New Guinea, officially termed Papua, was now charged with the management of German New Guinea, or Kaiser Wilhelm Island, the Bismarck Archipelago, including Neu-Pommern, Neu-Mecklenberg, Neu-Hannover, and the Admiralty Islands; the Palau, or Pelew Islands; Yap; the west and east Caroline Islands; the Mariana, or Ladrone Islands; the Marshall Islands, and the important island of Bougainville, one of the Solomon group; whilst Samoa fell to the share of New Zealand. This arrangement was naturally exceedingly welcome to the British communities in Australia, for the Australians had not forgotten how Lord Derby had allowed the Germans to occupy New Guinea, and thus to create endless friction in the Southern Seas; and New Zealanders had shared the disappointment and resentment felt by Richard Seddon when part of Samoa had been handed to Germany. And in this arrangement, if continued, may be seen the beginnings of a new era in the Pacific.

One of the first acts of the administration formed at Rabaul, in the Bismarck Archipelago, which was chosen as the centre of Government, was the pleasant one of changing the German names of the islands back again to their original English form. New-Pommern became once more New Britain, and Neu-Mecklenberg was again changed to New Ireland, much to the satisfaction of old colonists who remembered the former names. The first administrator was Colonel William Holmes, D.S.O., in command of the forces, who was followed by Colonel S. A. Pethebridge, O.M.G., formerly secretary to the Australian Department of Defence. Within a remarkably short time, considering the circumstances, the administration was placed upon a firm basis; certain German officials being retained in an advisory capacity until affairs were thoroughly settled.

# ROOSEVELT & WILSON. OPPOSITION TO THE PRESIDENT'S RETURN TO OFFICE.

The New York correspondent of *The Standard* writes:—  
Mr. Roosevelt has started the political gossip talking throughout the country by attending a dinner given in his honour by Judge E. H. Gary, head of the Steel Trust, at which were present fifteen multi-millionaire Wall-street operators, who, it is estimated, control among them \$2,800,000,000. The dinner is proving to be the first puzzle of the campaign now begun to determine who shall be the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

After peering at possibilities from every angle, political sages are agreeing that the dinner means that Mr. Roosevelt is willing to go to unusual lengths for him, in order to ensure the defeat of President Wilson at the elections next November. The political fortunes of the rough-rider himself would not, it is believed, have influenced him to associating with the captains of industry who have so often been described by the ex-President as "malefactors of great wealth." But Mr. Roosevelt is far more anxious to have Mr. Wilson beaten at the polls than he is to further his own ambitions, and it is believed that he is willing to co-operate with Wall-street to bring about this result.

Mr. Wilson's attitude towards the European war has fired all the indignation in Mr. Roosevelt's generous nature. During the long years of political agitation through which Mr. Roosevelt has fought men and measures, almost without ceasing, he has never shown the personal hostility to anyone which he now feels toward the present occupant of the White House. He believes that President Wilson has made America a name of contempt, and has committed the unforgivable sin of cowardice in the face of the enemy. Beside this offence, the economic crimes so frequently charged by Mr. Roosevelt against Wall-street fade into insignificance. America's good name, thinks Mr. Roosevelt, must be won back at any cost, and the first action to be taken for this purpose is to defeat Mr. Wilson by popular vote.

AMONGST THE CAPITALISTS.  
So the wielder of the big stick, who has so often brought his weapon on the heads of the nation's capitalists, is now prepared to sit in conference with his former enemies, and devise plans for overthrowing the newer enemy as Washington. It can be said with assurance that Mr. Roosevelt does not expect Wall-street to support his personal candidacy for a Presidential nomination. The Colonel has been careful not to announce any desire on his own part to lead the battle against the Democrats at the next elections. His present desire is to bring about a union between the Progressive party, which he formed four years ago and the Republican party. He realises that if the Conservative and Radical forces among the Republicans split at the coming Presidential election as they did in 1912 Mr. Wilson will be returned once more to the White House.

It is to prevent a victory from going to the Democrats by default that Colonel Roosevelt is now working. He is willing to make large sacrifices for the sake of harmony, but he is not willing to permit the conservative influences among the Republican leaders to take advantage of a trace to the extent of electing a pure reactionary as President. Mr. Roosevelt's desire is to persuade the Republicans to nominate as their Presidential candidate a man to whom the roughrider can give his support. The Progressive party will then endorse the nomination, and if this condition prevails, it is believed by most neutral political judges that the chances will all be against Mr. Wilson's re-election.

Chief among the Presidential possibilities that Mr. Roosevelt would favour if nominated by the Republicans is Justice Charles E. Hughes. As Governor of New York State, Justice Hughes made a splendid reputation by an independent administration. It was he who, previously, had exposed the insurance company frauds and the corrupting influences of the financiers who controlled the vast sums held by the companies. Mr. Hughes, however, is strongly opposed to abandoning his position on the bench, even for the Presidency, and he is using all his influence to preventing his name being considered by the politicians.

Next to Justice Hughes, Ethel Root is the most discussed candidate for the Republican nomination. Mr. Root is conceded by the best American political critics to be the leading statesman America now possesses. His work as Secretary of War and Secretary of State, and his services in the United States Senate have won for him the highest praises. Mr. Root was the most brilliant intellect that Colonel Roosevelt relied upon during his Presidency. In those days there were four inseparables at Washington—Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Root, ex-President Taft, and Senator Lodge. Of these, the Colonel is now on speaking terms only with Senator Lodge. He broke with Mr. Taft because the latter was not sufficiently radical in the White House, and he has never forgiven Mr. Root for presiding at the Republican National Convention in 1912 when Mr. Roosevelt's efforts to secure the nomination were so ruthlessly treated by the Republican machine.

Whether Mr. Roosevelt's intense dislike to President Wilson is sufficient for him to give his support to Mr. Root in the fight for the Presidency is not as yet known. It is the most interesting possibility now confronting the political observers. The financial interests are unanimously in favour of Mr. Root, and if it had not been for the record of the last Republican national convention unquestionably Mr. Roosevelt could be brought to support him. The Colonel certainly does not want to help Mr. Root into the White House if a compromise can be reached between the Progressives and the Republicans on any

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STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
* TJITAROEM...	BATAVIA	In port	3rd Mar.	SHANGHAI
* TJILIWONG..	MAKASSAR	1st Mar.	6th Mar.	KOBE

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The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.  
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Steamers	From	Expected	Will leave	For
		1916.	1916.	
KARIMOEN...	JAVA	9th March.	11th March.	SAN FRANCISCO
TJIKEMBANG...	JAVA	7th April.	11th April.	do.
ARAKAN...	JAVA	8th May.	18th May.	do.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All Steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Common Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.  
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Hongkong, 16th February, 1916.

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Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

CHIEF OFFICES—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1916.

FOETHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

3 p.m.—Romp of Ponies at the Fountain, opposite the City Hall, by Messrs. Hughes &amp; Hough.

TO-MORROW

11.30 a.m.—Hongkong &amp; Kowloon Wharf &amp; Godown Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Frid'y, 3rd March—

2 p.m.—Annual Flower and Vegetable Show in the Botanic Gardens.

Saturday, 4th March—

10.30 a.m.—Annual Flower and Vegetable Show in the Botanic Gardens.

8.30 p.m.—"The Angel in the House," by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club, in aid of Blue Cross Fund.

Monday, 6th March—

8.30 p.m.—"The Angel in the House," by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club, in aid of Blue Cross Fund.







## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO. P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA HANKIN	Capt. G. Manly	3 P.M.	See Special Advertisement
USUAL PORTS OF CALL ...		9th Mar.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, MALTA	Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	About 16th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
and YOKOHAMA			
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA NOVARA	Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	About 24th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
USUAL PORTS OF CALL ...		about	
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, NAGOYA	Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	25th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
and YOKOHAMA			

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to —

E. V. D. PAUR,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1916.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHAOCHOWFU"	On 1st Mar., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANLUNG"	On 2nd Mar., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 3rd Mar., Noon
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 4th Mar., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 14th Mar., 11 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 7th Mar., 4 P.M.

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FOR

## SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	LEAVING
"HAIKUN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, 3rd Mar., at 1 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 7th Mar., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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Hongkong, 28th February, 1916.

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STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	16th Mar.	On 15th Mar., 11 A.M.
EMPIRE	6th April	On 8th Apr., 11 A.M.
EASTERN		On 29th Apr., 11 A.M.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Steamer	Leave	Leave	Leave	Due at	Due at
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	HONG KONG	MARSEILLES	LONDON	
1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916
NANKIN	Mar. 12	Mar. 31	ONGOLIA	April 9	April 16
NOVAKA	Mar. 26	Mar. 31	MAIWA	May 8	May 15
MALTA	April 9	April 7	KHIVA	May 22	May 29
NAGOYA	April 13	April 17	KHIVAN	June 5	June 12
NAMU	May 7	May 18	KASHGAR	June 19	June 26
NANKIN	May 21	May 29	KASHGAR	July 3	July 10
NOVAKA	June 4	June 12	MEDINA	July 17	July 24
MALTA	June 13	June 26	MONGOLIA	July 31	Aug. 7

Steamers proceed via Bombay.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

## FARE

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

1st Saloon	2nd Saloon	Accommodation	Single	Return
£74	£33	£23	£111	£102
£74	£33	£23	£111	£102

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STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Due at	Due at
YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	HONG KONG	MARSEILLES	LONDON	
1916	1916	1916	1916	1916	1916
NORE	Mar. 13	Mar. 23	Mar. 29	Apr. 4	May 4
NELLORE	June 19	June 29	July 5	July 11	Aug. 9
MONGARA	July 3	July 13	July 19	July 25	Aug. 23

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO. FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £68 Single, £87 Return. 2nd Saloon £42 Single, £63 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £54 Single, £69 Return. 2nd Saloon £34 Single, £49 Return.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy (owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice).

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## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATE
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUBAI, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	SHIYO MARU Capt. Okamoto	16,000	THURSDAY, 6th Mar., at Noon
	MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Terakura	16,000	THURSDAY, 23rd Mar., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU Capt. Nagaoka	15,500	TUESDAY, 7th Mar., at Noon
	YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Shinohara	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 16th Mar., at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BANGALUA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	TANGO MARU Capt. Oyoda	15,500	TUESDAY, 14th Mar., at 4 P.M.
	NIKKO MARU Capt. Ikeda	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Apr., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK	KAGA MARU Capt. B. Tada	12,000	WEDNESDAY, 8th Mar.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO			
SHANGHAI and KORE			
SHANGHAI, KORE and YOKOHAMA			
NAGASAKI, KORE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. Ikeda	9,600	SUNDAY, 12th Mar., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KORE and YOKOHAMA	FUSHIMI MARU Capt. ...	16,000	THURSDAY, 16th Mar., at 10 A.M.

\* Wireless Telegraphy.

## SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550
" " 2nd Single " 400	" " 2nd Single " 380
" " Return " 800	" " Return " 700
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York 1st Single £20.13.0	To Montreal 1st Single £20.2.0
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £20.2.0	To Yokohama, 1st Return £73.16
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To Yokohama, 1st Return £150.80	To Kobe, 2nd " 83

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HONGKONG, 2nd March, 1916.

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Tons	Speed	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	15 knots	TH. 2nd Mar., 4.30 P.M.
ANYO MARU	18,300	16 knots	SATURDAY, 11th Mar.
SHIYO MARU	22,000	21 knots	TUES., 14th Mar.
CHIYO MARU	22,000	21 knots	SAT., 8th April
PERSIA MARU	9,000	17 knots	FRIDAY 1st April
TENYO MARU	22,000	21 knots	WED., 3rd May

\* Cargo only.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

‡ Proceeding to South America Ports.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.

Manila at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.

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